

occasion. Only a few saw President Wilson enter, and there was only faint applause for him.

The hall was full. In addition to the signers of the document there were present many guests of honor, among them the marshals and generals of the Allied armies and the presidents of the French Senate and Chamber of Deputies. Additional tapestry covered benches had been moved into the hall to provide accommodations for all.

As a contrast with the Franco-German peace session of 1871, held in the same hall, there were present to-day grizzled French veterans of the Franco-Prussian War. They replaced the Prussian Guardsmen of the previous ceremony, and the Frenchmen to-day watched the ceremony with grim satisfaction.

Conditions of 1871

Completely Reversed

The conditions of 1871 were exactly reversed. To-day the disciples of Bismarck sat in the seats of the lowly, while the white marble statue of Minerva, Goddess of Wisdom,



CLEMENCEAU

looked on. Overhead, on the frescoed ceiling, were scenes from France's ancient wars.

Before the ceremony, when the

'America Proud of You,' Polk Cables to Wilson

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Immediately after receiving the news of the signing of the treaty, Acting Secretary Polk sent this message to the President over the special direct wire from the State Department to Versailles:

"Permit me to offer my heartfelt congratulations on the completion of your great work. The American people will be ever proud of what you did as their representative for the peace of the world."



LLOYD GEORGE

programme was shown to the German delegation, Herr von Hammerstein, of the German delegation, went to Colonel Henry, French liaison officer, and protested. He said:

"We cannot admit that the German delegates should enter the hall by a different door than the Entente delegates, nor that military honors should be withheld. Had we known there would be such arrangements before, the delegates would not have come."

After a conference with the French Foreign Ministry it was decided, as a compromise, to render military honors as the Germans left. Otherwise the programme was not changed.

At 3 o'clock a hush fell over the hall, and the crowds shouted for the officials who were standing to sit down, so as not to block the view. The delegates showed some surprise at the disorder, which did not cease until all the spectators had either seated themselves or found places against the walls.

Cries of "Down in front," which probably never before were heard at a gathering of similar importance, were addressed quite as often to the officials of the conference, as to the unofficial spectators.

At seven minutes past 3 Dr. Mueller and Dr. Bell were shown into the hall and quietly took their seats at the left end of the U-shaped table. They showed composure, and manifested none of the uneasiness which Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation, displayed when handed the treaty at Versailles.

Clemenceau Calls Germans to Sign

Premier Clemenceau called the session to order at 3:10 o'clock (10:10 a. m., New York time). He inquired of the German delegates whether they were willing to sign and execute loyally the terms of the treaty. In opening the session Premier Clemenceau said:

"The session is open. The Allied and Associated Powers on one side and the German Reich (Empire) on the other side have come to an agreement on the conditions of peace. The treaty has been completed and drafted, and the president of the conference has stated in writing that the text that is about to be signed now is 'identical with the two hundred copies that have been delivered to the German delegation. The signatures will be given now and they amount to a solemn undertaking faithfully and loyally to execute the conditions embodied in this treaty of peace. I now invite the delegates of the German Reich (Empire) to sign the treaty.'"

The German plenipotentiaries, Herr Müller and Dr. Bell, were first to sign the treaty. They affixed their signatures at 3:12 and 3:13 o'clock, respectively (10:12 and 1:13 a. m. New York time).

The United States delegates followed next. President Wilson, who led the delegation, signed at 3:14 o'clock. Mr. Lansing, Henry White, Colonel E. M. House and General Tasker H. Bliss signed in the order named.

Britain and Colonies Affix Signatures

The Americans were succeeded by the British plenipotentiaries. The representatives of the Dominions signed after the British delegates in the following order:

For Canada—Charles J. Doherty, the Minister of Justice; Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Arthur L. Sifton, Minister of Customs.

Australia—Premier William M. Hughes and Sir Gilbert Cook, Minister for the Navy.

New Zealand—W. F. Massey, Prime Minister and Minister of Labor.

Union of South Africa—Premier Louis Botha and Jan Christian Smuts, Minister of Defence.

India—Edwin S. Montagu, Secretary for India, and the Maharaja of Bikanir.

Thereafter the delegates of the other nations signed in the following order: France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Cuba, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hedjaz, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Serbo-Croat-Slovene state, Siam, Czechoslovakia and Uruguay.

General Smut's protest against the treaty, embodied in a lengthy statement, objected to certain territorial settlements, and declared the indemnities stipulated could not be accepted without grave injuries to the industrial revival of Europe. He said it would be to the interests of the Allied powers to render the

stipulations more moderate and tolerable.

General Smuts said he believed some of the territorial settlements would need revision, and he hoped some of the guarantees would soon be found out of harmony with the new peaceful temper and unarmed state of the Central powers. Punishments were also foreshadowed, he said, over which a calmer mood might yet prefer to pass the sponge of oblivion.

The protocol supplementary to the treaty was signed by all those who signed the treaty. The Rhine arrangement was signed by the plenipotentiaries of Germany, the United States, Belgium, Great Britain, and France.

The proceedings were declared closed by Premier Clemenceau at 3:45 o'clock (10:45 a. m. New York time).

Paris Hears News In Boom of Cannon

At 3:44 o'clock cannon began to boom throughout Paris, announcing the completion of the ceremony of signing. The signature had not, however, as a matter of fact then been completed, for when the firing began the delegates of the smaller nations were still signing in alphabetical order.

The German delegates left the hall first, the Allied representatives remaining in their seats. Those who had assembled in the hall then went to the terrace to see the fountains playing.

The most dramatic moment connected with the signing of peace came unexpectedly and spontaneously at the conclusion of the ceremony when the trio of Allied leaders reached the terrace at the rear of the palace, where thousands of spectators were massed.

With the appearance of the men who have dominated the councils of the Allies there began a most remarkable and unprecedented demonstration. With cries of "Vive Clemenceau!" "Vive Wilson!" "Vive Lloyd George!" dense crowds swept forward from all parts of the spacious terrace. In an instant the three were surrounded by struggling, cheering masses of people, fighting among themselves for a chance to get near the statesmen.

It had been planned that all the Allied delegates would walk across the terrace after signing, to see the great fountains play, but none of the other plenipotentiaries got farther than the door.

People Fight to Touch Hands of Leaders

President Wilson, M. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George were caught in the living stream which flowed across the great space, and became part of the crowd themselves. Soldiers and bodyguards struggled vainly to clear the way. The people jostled and struggled for a chance to touch the hands of the leaders of the Allies, all the while cheering madly.

Probably the least concerned for their personal safety were the three themselves. They went forward smilingly, as the crowd melted, bowing in response to the ovation and here and there reaching out to shake an insistent hand as they passed.

Many soldiers broke ranks and joined the celebration, while guns boomed and low flying airplanes seemed to fill the air. The three leaders climbed in the same automobile and drove away, the crowds following and cheering.

The day had been declared a holiday in Paris. Early in the morning parades formed in different parts of the city and a day of celebration had begun that was to last far into the night, with military torchlight processions to complete the programme.

In honor of the occasion Premier Clemenceau, as Minister of War, had remitted all punishments in the army, excepting such as corps commanders considered indispensable in the interest of discipline.

In Versailles the scene around the palace was animated from an early hour. As the morning wore on the crowds kept increasing. By noon eleven regiments of French cavalry and infantry had taken positions along the approaches to the palace, while within the great court on either side solid lines of infantry in horizon blue were drawn up at attention.

Long before the ceremony began

Plenty of War Is Left Despite Peace Treaty

THE signing of the treaty between Germany and the Allied and associated powers has brought peace to only one part of the world. Here are some of the conflicts still in progress:

The Poles are fighting the Russian Bolsheviks.

The Ukrainians also are at war with the Bolsheviks.

The Germans are fighting the Lithuanians, who themselves are at war with the Bolsheviks.

The Finns are fighting the Bolsheviks.

Civil war continues in Russia, where the Bolsheviks are hard pressed by their Russian enemies on several fronts.

The Hungarian communists are fighting the Czechoslovaks and the Rumanians.

The seizure of Smyrna by the Allies has led to fighting between the Turks and the Greek forces of occupation.

On the northwestern frontier of India the Afghans are fighting the British.

China is again in the throes of a civil war.

Carranza is fighting Villa and other rebel leaders for the control of Mexico.

In Costa Rica the Tinoco government has driven the rebels over the border into Nicaragua, and the latter country, fearing an invasion, has appealed to the United States for protection.

a line of gendarmes was thrown across the approaches. While theoretically only persons bearing passes could get through this line, the crowds gradually filtered past the guards until the hollow square within was filled with hundreds who crowded to the windows of every wing of the palace.

Huge Throng Gathers Around Versailles

Hours before the ceremony an endless stream of automobiles began moving up the cannon lined hill of the Champs Elysees, past the Arc de Triomphe and out through the shady Bois de Boulogne, carrying the plenipotentiaries, officials and guests to the ceremony. The thoroughfare was kept clear by pickets, dragoons and mounted gendarmes.

In the mean time thousands of Parisians were packing the regular and special trains upon the lines leading to Versailles and contending with the residents of the town itself for places in the park.

The automobiles bearing delegates and secretaries had reserved for use the Avenue du Paris, the broad boulevard leading direct to the Chateau's Court of Honor, French soldiers being ranged down the highway on both sides. At the end of the court a guard of honor was drawn up to present arms as the leading plenipotentiaries passed, this guard comprising a company of Republican Guards in brilliant uniform.

The palace entrance for the delegates was by the marble stairway to the "Queen's Apartments" and the Hall of Peace, giving access thence to the Hall of Mirrors. The walls of these apartments were hung with unique Gobelin tapestries.

The route to the peace table for the plenipotentiaries was through a space reserved for some four hundred privileged guests.

The Germans were given a separate route of entry, coming through the park and gaining the marble stairway through the ground floor. There was thus avoidance of occasion for the guard of honor to render them military honors, which was reserved for the Allied representatives. The dismounted guardsmen on the marble staircase and in the Queen's apartments, however, re-

Continued on next page

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World War Lasted 4 Years and 336 Days

JUST five years ago yesterday the Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria and his morganatic wife, the Duchess of Hohenburg, were assassinated at Sarajevo, Serbia, and thus the signing of the peace treaty came on the anniversary of the tragedy, which is generally regarded as the real beginning of the great European war.

Austria's formal declaration of war against Serbia came on July 28, 1914, just a month after the assassination of the heir apparent. Counting from this date the war continued four years and eleven months, or 1,796 days.



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